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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/784,840	02/15/2001	Yakov Kamen	ISURFTV114	3827

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EXAMINER	
BAUTISTA, XIOMARA L	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2179	

DATE MAILED: 04/10/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/784,840	KAMEN ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	X. L. Bautista	2179	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *30 January 2005*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-4 and 6-11* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-4 and 6-11* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-4 and 6-11 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. **Claims 1-4 and 6-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Suzuki* (US 6,611,262 B1) and *Dalal et al* (US 6,363,404 B1).**

Claim 1:

Suzuki discloses a system for editing and recording a moving picture. Suzuki teaches that with VRML (virtual reality modeling language), it is possible to attach a texture to a 3D (three-dimensional) object (abstract; col. 1, lines 8-20). A node called "Texture" is defined for still pictures and a node called "MovieTexture" is defined for moving pictures. Information on the texture to be attached is described in these nodes (abstract; col. 1, lines 49-67; col. 2, lines 1-19, 48-55). Suzuki

explains that a 3D object is described by using VRML. A scene consisting of a plurality of 3D objects, moving pictures, etc., is described according to VRML. Suzuki teaches that in VRML, texture to be attached to (mapped with) a 3D object is designated by a URL (col. 7, lines 21-29, 40-51; col. 8, lines 20-25). Suzuki teaches video objects and nodes describing information relating a surface of an attachment; each node describes a URL that indicates an address of a corresponding AV (moving image, sound, audio) data file (col. 9, lines 46-67; col. 10, lines 1-7, 16-44; col. 11, lines 20-28; col. 22, lines 1-17). Suzuki teaches associating a plurality of URLs obtained from a video presentation into a corresponding plurality of textures but it does not teach mapping the textures on geometric surfaces defining a 3D space. However, Dalal discloses a method for providing hyperlinking within textures of three-dimensional models. A processor stores markup documents in texture image files of predefined 3d models. The markup document includes various types of link elements. The texture image files are mapped to predetermined locations on the 3d models. The markup documents are displayed when the 3d model is displayed using content, format information, and linking information (col. 1, lines 37-43, 52-57, 60-67; col. 2, lines 1-12; col. 3, lines 3-34). Dalal teaches mapping the textures on geometric surfaces defining a 3d space (figs. 3, 4A-5, 7-9). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the art to modify Suzuki's method of attaching textures to 3D objects to include Dalal's method for providing

hyperlinking within textures of 3D models because it provides users with an interface that increases the ease of user interaction by facilitating selection and manipulation of objects and textures in a 3D environment having multiple regions or geometric surfaces.

Claims 2 and 3:

See claim 1. Suzuki/Dalal teaches identifying events associated with a 3d image having a plurality of surfaces, each associated with a link (URL) determining a position of the surface in a virtual 3d space, and placing an event driven result on the surfaces (Dalal: col. 2, lines 16-22; col. 5, lines 62-67; col. 6, lines 1-61).

Claims 4, 8 and 10:

Suzuki/Dalal teaches a processing unit having hardware and software components for storing markup documents in texture image files (col. 1, lines 63-65). Suzuki/Dalal teaches a three-dimensional processing component for mapping the information stored in a texture image file (Dalal: col. 5, lines 18-57; col. 6, lines 1-25).

Claim 6:

See claim 1. Suzuki/Dalal teaches a processor with hardware and software components that stores markup documents in texture image files of predefined three-dimensional models. Suzuki/Dalal teaches a processor coupled to a memory having instruction to cause the processor to associate a plurality of URLs with a

corresponding plurality of textures (Dalal: col. 1, lines 63-65; col. 3, lines 65-67; col. 4, lines 1-6; figs. 1-2).

Claims 7 and 11:

See claim 1. Suzuki/Dalal teaches a processor that executes instructions for determining a position of the surface on the 3d object in the 3d space and place an event driven result on the surface of the virtual 3d space (Dalal: col. 2, lines 16-22; col. 5, lines 62-67; col. 6, lines 1-61).

Claim 9:

See claim 1. Suzuki/Dalal teaches a storage medium including instructions (fig. 1) which when executed cause a computer system to correlate links (URLs) into a corresponding texture and map the textures on surfaces of 3d objects located in the 3d space (Dalal: col. 1, lines 37-43, 52-57, 60-67; col. 2, lines 1-12; col. 3, lines 3-34).

Conclusion

4. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Powers et al discloses a system for creating 3D environments having objects that can be given characteristics such as texture maps, wherein the objects can be a hyperlink (abstract; col. 3, lines 42-67; col. 4, lines 1-8, 34-38; col. 13, lines 35-55; col. 14, lines 38-48; col. 24, lines 30-48; co. 27, lines 18-41); Fisher

discloses a user interface including a 3D display region that shows a scene having multiple objects and surface texture data (abstract; p. 2, par. 0037; p. 3, par. 0040); Deshpande et al discloses a system for presenting ads or other virtual content in a video presentation, wherein texture parameters are defined and used for different regions (abstract; col. 6, lines 7-27; col. 7, lines 26-61; col. 8, lines 27-38; col. 11, lines 16-37); Wood et al discloses an apparatus for texture mapping using a set of textures (abstract; p. 1, par. 0001, 0003, 0010; p. 2, par. 0013, 0021, 0024; p. 3, par. 0025-0028); and Robertson et al discloses a graphical user interface having object thumbnails rendered on a simulated 3D surface, wherein parameters such as a texture of a plane may be fixed or may be changed by the user (abstract; col. 6, lines 32-50; col. 13, lines 55-66; col. 14, lines 15-21, 49-67; col. 15, lines 1-4, 27-32; col. 28, lines 17-45).

5. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory

period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to X. L. Bautista whose telephone number is (571) 272-4132. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday 8:00AM-6:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Weilun Lo can be reached on (571) 272-4847. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

X. L. Bautista
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2179

xlb
April 05, 2006